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# BOOK REVIEWS

## AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ALL BOOKS LISTED HERE MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**American World Policies.** By *Walter E. Weyl*. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1917. 295 p., with index. \$2.25.

Review of this book in the small space here available is by no means adequate. Mr. Weyl has approached his subject in a manner to compel the reader's respect in the first few paragraphs at which he glances. His is by no means the work of one who criticizes captiously nor is it the result of the application of a mentality stored with undigested masses of book lore to problems of the current day. The problems which Mr. Weyl discusses he has read into his sources as thoroughly and as skillfully as he has applied these sources to his subject. Reviewing the war and its effects mainly as they reveal the subtle working out of imperialistic tendencies here and abroad, the author has presented a study of far more than the ultimate resolution of these tendencies. He arrives at an attitude which he is pleased to call "dynamic pacifism." It is this dynamic pacifism which, assuming no dogmatic stand but accommodating itself ever to the exigencies of world politics as they flow and ebb, must solve the problem of the after-war. "A league to enforce peace," says Mr. Weyl, "is a futility unless it is also a league to determine international polity. It must be a dynamic process, an adjustment of the nations of the world to their international environment." American democracy, stumbling on its way though blindly, yet growing in the strength of an increasing desire to base American prosperity upon American resources, has before it great opportunities in the creating of a stable peace.

It has also its dangers. The higher ideal which we have declared in our international relations during the past three years must not fail to continue our lode-star in all our future efforts, for internal integrity, for the solution of Pan American and Far East problems, as well as in our relations with Europe. As we apply it internally, in a thoroughly scientific utilization of our own resources and in our development within our own borders, so shall it be possible for us to apply it abroad for international reorganization of Europe and the world. Mr. Weyl sums up these conclusions with the curt admonition: "Internationalism begins at home." Of the many books that the war has produced, both analytic and prophetic in nature, few are so imperatively needed for study and earnest consideration by those who would term themselves citizens of tomorrow as this volume. There is meat here for minds ænemic from the diet of the superficial theses provided so abundantly at present. It is by no means the last word, but its solidity, its moderateness and its breadth of vision make it a sterling contribution to present-day thought.

**Pax Economica.** By *Henri Lambert*, member of the Société d'Economie Politique, of Paris. John C. Ranklin Co. New York. 1917. 99 p.

As implied in the title the author bases his thesis on the conclusion that none other than an international economic settlement can ensure a permanent peace. He interprets anew the puzzling phrase "Peace without victory" as sur-render by both sides to the principle of international economic freedom. The booklet concludes with a supposititious treaty of economic peace written in this spirit. All nations not at present free trade are to pledge themselves to a radical initiatory, and thereafter gradual, reduction of customs duties, until the world shall be wholly on a free-trade basis. With regard to areas over which sovereignty is at present a matter of dispute, the author recommends a system of internationalization of control regulated, as to the nations to be so united in power, according to the interests involved at present. Damages done to countries invaded during the war are to be made good by appropriations from the six great nations involved, of which Germany and Austria combined are to pay sixty per cent and the other

four ten per cent each. The concluding article of this "treaty" provides for the calling of an international convention, "to settle all questions of general and common interest considered useful for the future international welfare of humanity."

**A League of Nations.** By *H. N. Brailsford*. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1917. 327 p., with index and maps. \$1.75.

This writer makes little attempt to "round the Horn" of imperialism, commercialism, Malthusianism, or other "isms," but sails the more tranquil seas of diplomacy and national policies. There is consequently a reluctant impression in the reader's mind that the League of Nations proposed is to be attained without much difficulty beyond the persuasion of the various nations to regulate their boundaries, sovereignties, and foreign policies on bases mutually agreeable. Add to this the abolition of secret diplomacy by the force of public opinion, and with the adjustment of a few minor considerations, the trick is done. There seems little adequate recognition of the greater possibilities in such an international organization as will not be bound by the limitations implicit in the formation of any League, of the possibility of building up such an organization, loosely at first, but with ultimate surety of aim after the manner indicated in the "Recommendations of Havana," recently adopted by the American Peace Society and the American Institute of International Law. The author falls victim to the common temptation of sketching out the World State in diagrams, with a fair and open-minded choice of the city to be selected as the Capital of the World. Mr. Brailsford can not make up his mind whether Berne, Geneva, Luxemburg, The Hague, or Constantinople would be the best capital. Meanwhile the world moves on in a state of international anarchy in which its thoughts are as far from the Capital City of the League of Nations as they are from the empty echoing corridors of the Palace of Peace. The reader, however, is much indebted to Mr. Brailsford for three admirable maps that appear at the end of this volume, one of the Austro-Hungarian nationalities, one of the roads of Asia Minor and the Bagdad region, and the third an ethnographical map of the Polish populations.

**Germany: The Next Republic.** By *Carl W. Ackerman*. George H. Doran Co., New York. 1917. 292 p. \$1.50.

Whatever the author's prejudice may be, he has not lacked of opportunity to judge of the temper of thought in Germany during the greater portion of the war and at the same time to view this through American eyes. Mr. Ackerman, as Washington correspondent of the United Press, could follow the diplomatic developments in this country closely, up to the blockade of England in 1915, at which time he went to Germany and made his headquarters in Berlin, became acquainted with German and Austrian leaders of all parties, viewed the battle line at first hand, and, after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, was in close touch with the American Ambassador in Berlin until Mr. Gerard was forced to leave Germany. He says: "At the beginning of the war I was sympathetic with Germany, but my sympathy changed to disgust as I watched developments in Berlin change the German people from world citizens to narrow-minded, deceitful tools of a ruthless government. I saw Germany outlaw herself. I saw the Germany of 1915 disappear. I saw the birth of lawless Germany." The author takes as his text the statement of the editor of the New York *Tribune*, "The world cannot exist half German and half free." "The world cannot afford to consider peace with Germany," he concludes, "until the people rule. The sooner the United States and her allies tell this to the German people officially the sooner we shall have peace." His book consists of a readable, if not

very scientific, history of the development in Germany outlined above, some parts of which are already familiar to the reader, but of which much will be of new interest.

**The Menace of Peace.** By *George D. Herron*. Mitchell Kennerly, New York City. 1917. 110 p. \$1.00.

The Menace of Peace lies, according to this author, in the fact that without a sufficient spiritual awakening the world is tending to regard the greatest conflict of history as lacking in meaning and therefore tends to make this lack the basis of its desire for peace. "For the war to close, and the world not to know what it has been fighting about, would be the supreme catastrophe of history." The author regards this as "the day of judgment," upon which the people of the world have to decide whether the materialism rampant in all nations but virtually personified in the German idea of material domination by militarism is to persist, or whether they are to recognize the true meaning of the conflict, the opportunity of a new era of spiritual supremacy. He quotes Heine's warning to France, sounded eight years ago, to beware of the scientific philosopher's power to call forth the "old stone gods" of German Pantheism, when "Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring forth and smash the Gothic cathedrals to bits." But here also the writer urges understanding, for "let there be no needless humiliation, no triumphal entry into Berlin, no prolonged occupation of German land. Let the civilization that has preserved its essential values from Prussian destruction convince the German peoples, by its generous justice and forbearance, that their own Prussian masters and none others have been their enemies. The victory of the Allies over Germany may thus prove to be a victory of the Divine presence in man. Our choice is between Germanism and Christ—that, nor else than precisely that at last, is the matchless meaning of the war."

**Essays in War Time.** By *Havelock Ellis*. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. 1917. 450 p. \$1.50.

Subsidiary to the great question of peace, there is perhaps no more enthralling study at present than the observation of the effect of the present conflict upon the minds of our most substantial thinkers. The essays in this volume range from the fundamental of "Evolution and War" to the half prophetic, half speculative final essay on "Birth Control." While only a third of them refer specifically to the war, all of them reveal evidence of the growth of thought inevitable in this period of daily revelation of new possibilities both downward and upward for the human race. The first half of the book is an exposition of the writer's conclusion that "war is not a permanent factor of national evolution, but for the most part has no place in nature at all; its beneficial effects are lost, and, on the highest stages of human progress, mankind once more tends to be enfolded, this time consciously and deliberately in the general harmony of nature." The latter portion of the book is devoted to the possibilities of nationalization, if not internationalization, of health. The observations of this kindly-spirited scientist may be regarded as a distinct contribution to those *fundamenta* of thought upon which the public consciousness must build if it is to embrace the possibilities of the new era whose dawn is now to be discerned.

**War.** By *Pierre Loti*. Translated from the French by *Majorie Laurie*. J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1917. 320 p. \$1.25.

Possibly there will always be some who will find this book of entrancing interest and read its pages with that sense of morbid pleasure with which atrocity stories of a few months ago thrilled all of us, but otherwise it, like innumerable others of its kind, will soon be obsolete. When we shall be faced with the necessity of living with, instead of fighting the German and his brother soldiers, we shall do well to burn or bury such works as this and to put them from our minds with the celerity with which we banish the memory of nightmares when the day's work lies before us. The fault in binding up into volumes the horrors and degradations of this war is that they must so soon be forgotten if kindness is to be remembered. Were we, however, to indulge ourselves with a perusal of such books, few would be more welcome than this by so well-known and loved a writer.

## PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

**La Escuela Secundaria Y La Universidad.** By *Ernest Nelson*, Delegate from Argentine to the Second Pan American Scientific Conference, June, 1917. 22 p. Publication No. 12 of the Pan American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

**Ha Alguem Substituto Eficaz Que Se Imponha A Força Nas Relacoes Internacionais?** By *Suh Hu*. July, 1917. 16 p. Publication No. 13 of the Pan American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

**The Next Step in Inter American Relations.** By *Peter H. Goldsmith*. August, 1917. 12 p. Publication No. 14 of the Pan American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

**The Reconstruction of Religion for Humanity.** By *Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim*. May, 1917. 8 p. Published by the author, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Chauvinisme In De Pers.** By *Prof. Simon Van Der Aa*, and *Prof. Mr. P. A. Diepenhorst*. July, 1917. 17 p. Published by Nederlandsche Anti-Oorlog Raad.

**The African Problem and the Peace Settlement.** By *E. D. Morel*. July, 1917. 27 p. Publication No. 22a of the Union of Democratic Control, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2, London, England. Price, 2d.

**The War to End War.** A plea to soldiers by a soldier. July, 1917. 19 p. Publication No. 21a of the Union of Democratic Control, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, London, England. Price, 1d.

**The Economic World Republic.** By *A. Honda*. 1917. 83 p. Published by the author, Tokyo, Japan.

**Germany and France.** May, 1917. 141 p. Bulletin No. 3, of the Society for the Study of the Social Consequence of the War. Copenhagen, Denmark.

**The United States at War.** Compiled under the direction of *Herman H. B. Meyer*, Chief Bibliographer. June, 1917. 115 p. Published by the Library of Congress.

**The United Democratic Nations of the World.** By *Allen Ripley Foote*. 1917. 32 p. Published by *American Progress*, 63 Home Life Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**The War and the Colleges.** By *Hon. Newton D. Baker*, Secretary of War. June, 1917. 15 p. Publication No. 115 of the American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

**Russia, the Revolution and the War.** By *Christian I. Lange*. 1917. 28 p. Publication No. 12 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Intercourse and Education, Washington, D. C.

**Boletin Del Ministerio De Relaciones Exteriores.** Compiled by *Enrique Antúnez Cazotte*. March, 1917. 274 p.

**Mensaje Leído Por S. E. El Presidente De La República De Chile En La Apertura De Las Sesiones Ordinarias Del Congreso Nacional.** 1917. 24 p. Imprenta Nacional, calle Moneda, No. 1434, Santiago de Chile.

**The Supernational Authority that Will Prevent War.** By a Fabian Committee. 1917. 37 p. Published by Central Organization for a Durable Peace, Raamweg 24, The Hague, Holland.

**How Canada Organized Her Man-Power.** By *J. D. Sears*, Secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. 1917. 11 p. Publication No. 14 of the New York Division of Intelligence and Publicity of Columbia University, New York City.

**War Taxation.** By *Otto H. Kahn*. 1917. 70 p. Published by the author, 52 William Street, New York City.